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SUGAR REPORTS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE

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CONTENTS

PAGES

1.	MARKET REVIEW	2 - 4
2.	GLOBAL SUGAR QUOTA FILLED	5 - 7
3.	WHAT IS RAW VALUE	8 - 12
4.	(a) ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS RELATING TO SUGAR SUPPLIES FOR 1963	13
	(b) OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS	14 - 15
5.	STATISTICAL SERIES	16 - 29
	(a) Highlights	16
	(b) Supply and Disposition Summary: January-February 1963	17
	(c) Disposition and stocks: January-February 1963 and 1962	18
	To end March 1963 and 1962	18
	(d) Mainland Production and Quota Charges: January-February 1963 and 1962	19
	(e) Refiners and Importers receipts by Source of Supply: January-February 1963 and 1962	19 - 20
	(f) Status of Quota and Balance as of March 31, 1963	21 - 22
	as of April 12, 1963	23 - 24
	(g) Deliveries by States: February 1963	25
	To end February 1963 and 1962	26 - 27
	(h) Sugar Prices by Areas	28
	(i) Refined sugar production and stocks	29

MARKET REVIEW

Wholesalers, retailers, and industrial users appear to have taken a healthy hedge against increasing sugar prices. They had taken delivery of 2,809,000 tons of sugar in 1963 through April 20, 302,000 tons more than in the comparable period a year ago. Fourth quarter 1962 deliveries, also, had been very large. Allowing for the seasonal rates and long-time growth in sugar deliveries, invisible inventories must have increased by about 350,000 tons in the past seven months. Stocks of consumer size packages and 100 pound bags must be particularly large, inasmuch as buyers' facilities for storing bulk granulated and liquid sugar (about one-third of deliveries) are limited and rather inflexible. Such users, however, may have put significantly more sugar into their own and buyers' stocks of finished goods and they may have purchased sugar for future delivery.

The domestic raw sugar price, duty paid, New York, at 8.75 cents on April 23, was 1.60 cents or about 22 percent higher than a month earlier, and 32 percent higher than the 6.62 cents per pound quoted at the beginning of the year. World raw sugar prices increased less than 10 percent in the month ended April 23, but more than 60 percent, from 4.80 cents to 7.80 cents per pound, between January 1 and April 23.

Refined sugar prices have advanced in all territories in response to the rising raw sugar market. The increase for the Northeast since the beginning of the year amounts to 1.20 cents, or substantially less than the increase in the raw sugar price. In the territories where domestic beet sugar is marketed in large volume, the increases have been smaller as well as from a lower base. As of April 23, beet sugar in the Chicago-West territory was quoted at 9.50 cents per pound, up only 0.30 cent from the price at the beginning of the year. The price delivered in Chicago at the base prepay rate is almost one cent per pound lower than the New York delivered price.

As of April 23, 1963, the following wholesale refined sugar prices were in effect:

	<u>Cane</u> cents per lb. in 100 lb. bags	<u>Beet</u> cents per lb. in 100 lb. bags
Northeast	11.10	
New York Metropolitan area	11.00	
Southeast	10.50	
Gulf	10.30	
Eastern beet		9.60
Chicago-West	9.70	9.50
Lower Pacific Coast	9.70	9.70
Northwest	9.35	9.35
Mountain States	9.45	9.35

Increased European beet plantings for the 1963-64 crop (3.4 percent over-all) are indicated in Licht's first estimates with Western Europe up 2.1 percent and Eastern Europe, including Russia, up 3.9 percent. A three-year average recovery from the estimated acreage would produce two million tons more sugar than last year. In 1962, the yield of sugar per hectare in Western Europe was the second lowest in recent years. It should be noted, however, that planting was late this year.

Cuban production to April 22 is reported to be 2,875,844 metric tons, at least 750,000 metric tons less than that to the comparable date in 1962. Total production for 1962 was reported at about 4,815,000 tons. Reports of sales to date suggest that exports to non-Bloc countries may reach 1.2 million tons compared with 1.4 million tons last year.

The International Sugar Council held its Fourteenth Session in London on April 3 and 4. Prior to the Council meeting the Statistical Committee had considered the world supply and demand situation.

The Council considered the situation arising from the expiration of the 1958 Agreement on December 31, 1963, and adopted the following resolution:

"THE COUNCIL

CONSIDERING that the International Sugar Agreement of 1958 expires on December 31, 1963,

DESIRING to continue international cooperation in connection with world sugar problems,

RECOGNIZING

that the prolongation of the present Agreement beyond December 31, 1963 will require the acceptance by Member Governments in accordance with their constitutional procedures of a suitable Protocol,

REQUESTS

the Executive Director, in conjunction with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, to arrange for the preparation by May 15, 1963 of a draft Protocol:

to continue the Agreement in its present form beyond December 31, 1963, and thus to continue in being the Council which shall inter alia consider possible alternative bases for a new draft Agreement to replace in due course the existing Agreement as extended,

REQUESTS

the Secretary-General of the United Nations to circulate this draft Protocol to Governments and to convene a short Conference preferably at the seat of the International Sugar Council and if practicable not later than 1 July 1963 to consider the draft Protocol and to make arrangements for it to be opened for signature."

GLOBAL SUGAR QUOTA FILLED

The U. S. Department of Agriculture announced today (April 24, 1963) that by the close of business April 23 the 1,504,341 tons of global quota sugar had all been committed for importation. This includes the amount of 204,341 tons released on April 5.

The Department also noted that the total of 231,173 tons of quota deficits had all been reallocated for importation from countries of the Western Hemisphere.

Finally, it called attention to the fact that of the foreign country quotas totalling 2,409,486 tons, only 936,559 tons, or 38.9 percent, had been committed for importation.

The Department is considering methods of encouraging foreign sugar exporting countries to speed up their offerings of sugar under their respective country quotas. Among the methods that have been suggested would be establishment of quarterly import quotas. Although some countries have already completed their commitments of quota sugar to the United States, others are far behind. With the heavy consuming season near at hand, it is necessary to have supplies adjusted to U. S. market requirements.

Table 1 shows basic country quotas and the charges to these quotas, to deficit reallocations and to the global quota. Table 2 shows the charges by months of importation to basic quotas, to deficit reallocations and to the global quota.

Table 1. - Sugar Quotas for Foreign Countries, Calendar Year 1963, and Charges to Quotas by Countries, c.o.b. April 23, 1963

Country	Basic Country Quotas	Charges		to: Global Quota	Total Quota Charges
		Basic	Quota Deficits		
	(Short	tons,	raw	value)	
Rep. of the Philippines	1,050,000	382,033	107,914		489,947
Dominican Republic	322,152	83,227	10,816	202,352	296,395
Peru	192,152	49,734		211,137	260,871
Mexico	192,152	191,464	76,840	21,840	290,144
Brazil	182,416	0		280,753	280,753
British West Indies	91,351	58,917	26,311		85,228
Australia	40,378	10,738		174,896	185,634
Republic of China	35,510	35,277		31,500	66,777
French West Indies	30,355	14,700		65,849	80,549
Colombia	30,355	0		45,796	45,796
Nicaragua	25,200	7,102		15,246	22,348
Costa Rica	25,200	11,100		10,100	21,200
Ecuador	25,200	277		28,352	28,629
India	20,332	20,332		101,923	122,255
Haiti	20,332	15,274	7,267	11,584	34,125
Guatemala	20,332	20,332	36	19,013	39,381
South Africa	20,332	0		83,700	83,700
Argentina	20,000	9,078		53,736	62,814
Panama	15,177	11,502			11,502
El Salvador	10,309	10,309	1,989	6,733	19,031
Paraguay	10,023	0			0
British Honduras	10,023	0			0
Fiji Islands	10,023	0		24,460	24,460
Ireland	10,000	4,982			4,982
Belgium	182	181		7,614	7,795
France				24,438	24,438
Reunion				10,500	10,500
Southern Rhodesia				11,455	11,455
Mauritius				54,948	54,948
Turkey				6,416	6,416
Totals	2,409,486	936,559	231,173 ^{1/}	1,504,341	2,672,073
Quota Balance		1,472,927	0		
Total Charges Plus Balances		2,409,486	231,173	1,504,341	

^{1/} Total quota deficits: Rep. of Philippines 107,914; Western Hemisphere Countries 123,259.

Table 2. - Charges to Calendar Year 1963 Sugar Quotas for Foreign Countries by Month of Expected Arrival, c.o.b. April 23, 1963 1/

Month of Expected Arrival	Quantities Charged		To:		Total Quota Charges
	Basic Quotas	Quota Deficits	Global Quota	raw value)	
	(Short	tons,			
January	57,539		121,302		178,841
February	169,020		169,034		338,054
March	245,469	1,705	126,849		374,023
April	257,383	71,116	149,949		478,448
May	108,820	73,855	50,165		232,840
June	43,504	6,180	123,008		172,692
July	54,824	10,816	84,238		149,878
August	---	67,501	104,272		171,773
September	---		304,701		304,701
October	---		172,174		172,174
November	---		98,649		98,649
Total Charges	936,559	231,173	1,504,341		2,672,073
Quota Balance	1,472,927 <u>2/</u>	0			
Total Charges plus Balances	2,409,486	231,173	1,504,341		

1/ Part of the quantities for later months may be imported earlier in the year than indicated.

2/ This quantity is available to cover importations at any time throughout the calendar year.

WHAT IS RAW VALUE

Many of the tables in each issue of Sugar Reports carry the notation, "short tons, raw value." Others are noted, merely, "hundredweight." New readers ask, "What is raw value?" Old readers, knowing in principle, often ask for a further explanation. People in a variety of positions throughout the sugar industry participate in preparing reports made in terms of raw value, and need to understand the term and be able to interpret it to others. The concept becomes most confusing in cases in which other common denominators are generally used which are only slightly different in name, computation or result. Consequently, a refresher is offered below on the nature of the raw value concept and how it relates to certain other concepts.

The enactment of the Jones-Costigan Act of 1934 and the Sugar Acts of 1937 and 1948, created the need for establishing a common denominator for weights of refined and raw sugar, and, as well, for raw sugar of varying degrees of sucrose content. There was no standard commercial practice that could be adopted.

For factory control purposes, customary accounting included sucrose content of input and output, as well as of actual weights of end products. Raw sugar usually was bought and sold on the basis of actual weights of sugar with variations in sucrose content and other quality factors reflected in unit prices. Traders in raw sugar, then as now, negotiated a base price for sugar of 96° polarization^{1/} with the understanding that adjustments for variations in actual polarization above or below 96° would apply in accordance with a scale of premiums and discounts.

Since practically all of the sugar consumed in the continental United States is refined before final distribution, conversion of all weights of

^{1/} A direct reading from a calibrated scale on an optical instrument called a saccharimeter or polariscope in which polarized light is passed through a solution of the sugar sample. In practice the degree of polarization is taken to be the same as the percent of sucrose at 96° and above.

sugar to a refined basis would seem to be "a natural." However, almost three-fourths of the total of our sugar supply is first marketed in the form of raw cane sugar and thus is taken into account in the raw form under the Sugar Acts. In recognition of this fact, the Sugar Acts have established and defined a "raw value" as the common denominator of sugar weights for all computations under these acts.

The method prescribed by the Sugar Acts for converting the actual weight of sugar of a specified polarization to weight of sugar "raw value" may be thought of as a "sucrose recovery" calculation. More than one pound of pure sucrose in raw sugar is needed to produce a pound of refined sugar, which is, practically speaking, pure sucrose. The quantity of raw sugar required depends to a large degree upon its polarization. Prior to 1934, raw sugar typically polarized about 96° and sugar of that quality had already become the base grade for many contractual purposes. It was found that an average of about 1.07 pounds of 96° raw sugar were required to produce one pound of refined sugar, and accordingly, 96° raw sugar was assigned the unit value of "one" in the raw value formula and refined sugar was determined to be worth 1.07 times as much. For sugars polarizing between 96° and 100° the raw value factors are intermediate between 1.0 and 1.07 by equal increments of 0.0175 for each full degree and the same scale of relative values was extended downward to sugars polarizing as low as 92° . In current U.S. commercial practice, of course, very little raw sugar polarizes as low as 96° , and the average approaches 98° ; in recent years more than 85 percent of the total volume has tested between 97 and 99 degrees.

The Sugar Act assumes that sugar polarizing 96° contains 96 percent sucrose and 1.2 percent reducing or invert sugar for a total sugar content of 97.2 percent. Invert sugar has a negative effect on polarization, thus its presence in larger proportion makes the polarization reading lower than the percentage of sucrose present. Sugars polarizing less than 92° are likely to contain substantially higher proportions of invert sugar. Accordingly, to arrive at raw value for sugar of less than 92° , the direct polarization method is not used to measure sucrose but the total sugar content is determined by chemical analysis and the result is divided by 0.972. The most important application of this method of conversion is for liquid sugar, although it applies also to brown or "soft" sugars of the sort familiar to most consumers, but used in much smaller quantities than either hard white refined sugar or liquid sugar.

To recapitulate, the Sugar Act raw value conversions for various types and qualities of sugar may be made by multiplying the pertinent weight and factor as follows:

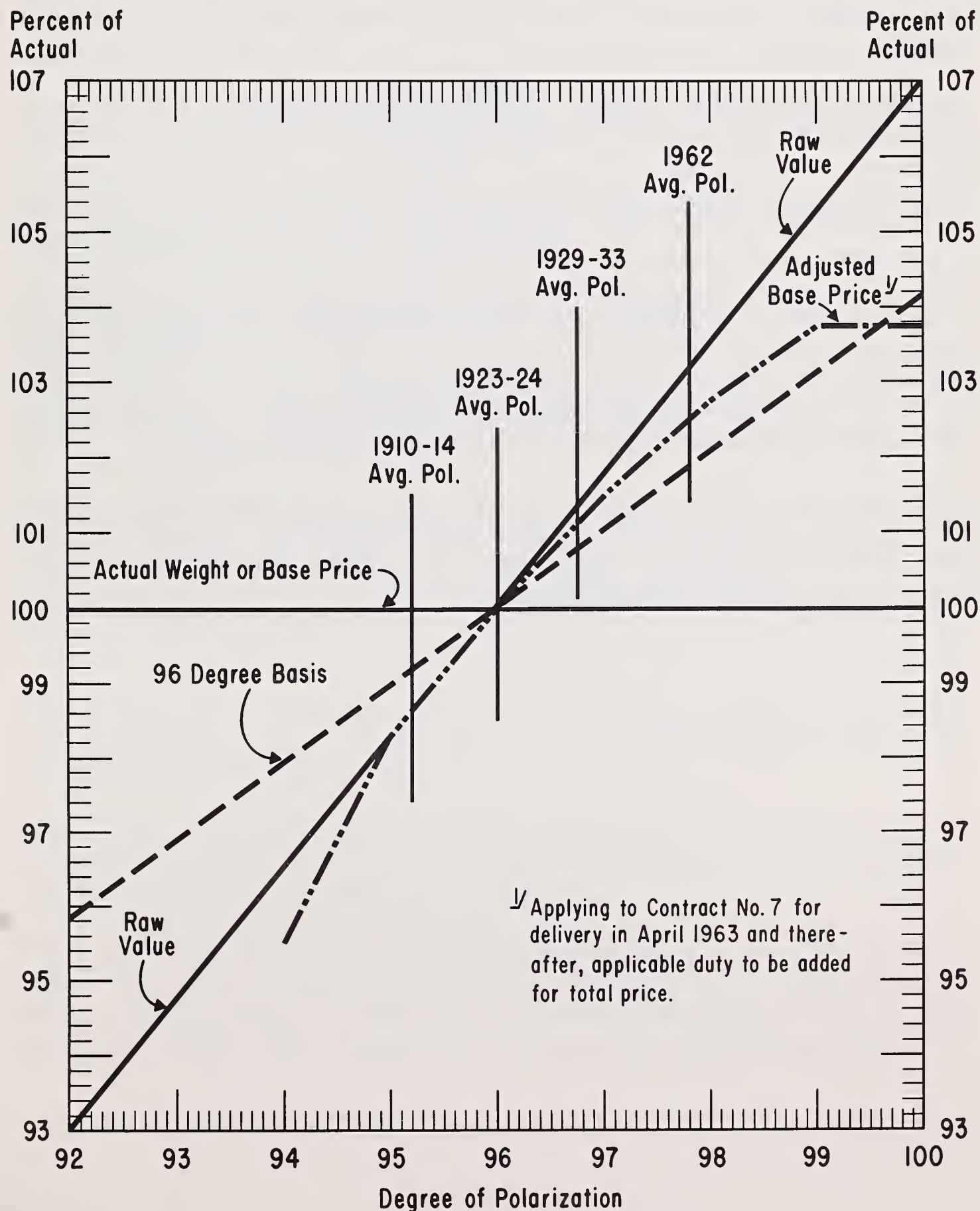
<u>Type of sugar</u>	<u>Weight</u>	<u>Factor to raw value</u>
Beet sugar for Direct-consumption:	As is	1.07
Cane sugar, 92° or more	As is	Add to 0.93 the difference between polarization and 92° multiplied by 0.0175. <u>2/</u>
Sugar and Liquid sugar, less than 92°	Total sugar content	1.0288. (This is the reciprocal of 0.972).

For purposes for which raw value is not required by the Sugar Act, weights of sugar are often expressed in terms of equality of "sucrose content" or of "total sugar content" rather than equality in "sucrose recovery." This is done either by expressing quantities directly in terms of sucrose or total sugars or by converting the sucrose content to a common polarization equivalent. At 96° and above the polarization in degrees approximately equals the percent sucrose. Thus, the polarization divided by 96 produces a factor for converting to a 96° equivalent. For example, a pound of 97° sugar is equal in sucrose content to about 1.01 pounds of 96° raw sugar. This method of conversion is used, for example, in grower-processor contracts in Puerto Rico to convert factory yields of sugars of varying polarization to a uniform basis for calculating payments for sugarcane. The resulting quantities are referred to in Puerto Rican practice as "96° basis."

Mention already has been made of the practice of adjusting prices rather than weights in the buying and selling of raw sugar in the United States market. Raw sugar prices are now generally quoted on a duty paid basis, but the basic price to which premiums and discounts (in the form of percentages thereof) apply is the quoted price less the duty. The

2/ Example at 98°, near the current average polarization for raw sugar: 98° minus 92° equals 6°; 6° multiplied by 0.0175 equals 0.1050; 0.93 plus 0.1050 equals 1.035, the factor for converting 98° sugar to "raw value."

SUGAR WEIGHT CONVERSIONS AND PRICE ADJUSTMENTS WITH AVERAGE POLARIZATION OF RAW SUGAR IMPORTS FOR PERIODS INDICATED



applicable rate of duty, which involves its own adjustment for quality, is added to the adjusted base price to determine the duty paid or duty free value. Note that the base price applies to 96⁰ sugar. Thus, the basic quality is the same as that for the raw value and 96⁰ basic calculations.

The price adjustments reflect consideration to differences in value for refining much as raw value considers physical recoverability. The price premiums and discounts have been subject to adjustment from time to time, whereas the raw value formula has been static since 1934. The relative effects of raw value and 96⁰ basis conversions on weights and of currently used premiums and discounts on price are shown graphically in the chart on page 11. The price adjustments are those applicable to Contract No. 7 of the New York Coffee and Sugar Exchange. Raw sugar contracts used by refiners in buying actual sugar vary somewhat, particularly with respect to the discounts and the maximum polarization for which a premium is paid. There is little variation, however, within the range that applies to the bulk of commercial raw sugar.

As an additional note of interest, the average polarization of all imports of raw sugar during various periods are indicated in the chart on page 11 to depict the changing significance of the differences among these devices for recognizing sugar equality.

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS RELATING TO SUGAR SUPPLIES FOR
1963

Continuation of Sequence following Sugar Act Amendments in July 1962

One supply action has been taken since the last Sugar Reports went to press, details of which are shown below:

Remainder of 1963 Global Sugar Quota Authorized for Purchase
(April 5, 1963)

The U. S. Department of Agriculture today announced that the remaining 204,341 tons in the global sugar quota are authorized for immediate purchase and importation.

The global quota, established by the Sugar Act of 1962, is available to foreign countries as a group. It represents the amount withheld from Cuba until such time as diplomatic relations with that country are resumed. The global quota for the calendar year 1963 is 1,504,341 tons, of which 1,300,000 tons have been previously authorized and assigned.

The Department's announcement said that all applications for the remaining 204,341 tons must specify that the sugar will be imported into the United States by Nov. 15.

Department officials said that some applications which could not be accepted under previous authorizations are still on file and could be approved under the quantity authorized today.

The 1.3 million tons previously authorized were accepted promptly. A total of 23 countries participated. If the tonnage had been added to individual country quotas, rather than made available to all countries, the Department said, the response would undoubtedly have been slower.

OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS

<u>Date announced</u>	<u>Nature of action</u>
April 16, 1963	<p>Issuance of regulations governing applicability of sugar quotas to importation of sugar-containing products and mixtures. Copies may be obtained from the Policy and Program Appraisal Division, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, by requesting a copy of "Amendment to Sugar Regulation 817 Relating to the Importation of Sugar-containing Products and Mixtures."</p> <p>The regulations will become effective 60 days after publication. (See April 19, 1963 Federal Register).</p>
April 17, 1963	<p>Public hearing on fair prices for the 1963 Florida sugarcane crop and on whether the wage determination applicable to fieldworkers -- which became effective October 26, 1962 -- should be continued or amended. The hearing will be May 8 in the Auditorium, Palm Beach County Glades Office Building, Belle Glade, Fla., beginning at 10 a.m. (See April 20 Federal Register).</p>
April 18, 1963	<p>Local producing areas designated in Hawaii as eligible for abandonment and crop deficiency payments on 1961-crop sugarcane. (See April 18, 1963 Federal Register).</p>

<u>Date announced</u>	<u>Nature of action</u>
April 19, 1963	Fair and reasonable wage requirements for the 1963 crop of sugar beets in all producing regions. (See April 24, 1963 Federal Register).
April 20, 1963	An amendment of sugar regulation 817 modified requirements relating to applications and agreements for set-aside of quota, when no import fee is in effect, to permit the importation of sugar within 15 days after the date of importation stated in such a set-aside agreement without being subject to liquidated damages. (See April 20, 1963 Federal Register).
April 26, 1963	Determination of minimum wage rates for Virgin Islands sugarcane fieldworkers during the calendar year 1963. (Scheduled for publication in April 30, 1963 Federal Register).

STATISTICAL SERIES IN THIS ISSUEHIGHLIGHTS

1. March 1963 sugar deliveries for continental U. S. consumption, 899,000 short tons, raw value (preliminary) up about 301,000 from February 1963 and up 58,000 tons from March 1962. January-March 1963 deliveries 2,234,000 short tons, raw value, up about 180,000 tons from the January-March 1962 period. Final data for February 1963 deliveries 598,000 -- previously published preliminary as 606,000 tons.

2. Primary distributors' stocks March 30, 1963 were 1,815,704 short tons, raw value (preliminary) up 81,000 tons from a year earlier but down 311,000 tons from end February 1963. During March beet processors' stocks decreased by about 177,000 tons, refiners' stocks by about 130,000 tons, and mainland sugarcane processors' stocks by about 10,000 tons; importers of direct-consumption stocks increased by about 5,000 tons.

3. Charges to 1963 quotas to April 12, 1963 were 3,869,915 short tons, raw value, leaving a balance of 5,930,085 short tons, of which 202,884 tons were direct-consumption sugar.

4. Regionally, January-February deliveries, 1963 as compared with 1962, were up to all regions -- North Central 15.8 percent, Western 15.5 percent, Middle Atlantic 8.0 percent, South 4.9 percent, New England 4.7 percent.

Table 3 - Sugar supply and disposition by primary distributors, January-February 1963

(Short tons, raw value)

Item	Beet proc- essors	Importers	Main- land cane proc- essors	Refiners		Net total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	Raw (4)	Refined (5)	(6)
SUPPLY						
1. <u>Inventory Jan. 1, 1963</u>	1,367,934	27,742	10,781	598,217 <u>2/</u>	252,589 <u>2/</u>	2,257,263
2. <u>Production and movement</u>						
a. Received as direct-consumption sugar	0	24,324	0	0	0	24,324
b. Produced from beets or cane	338,385	0	159,980	96	0)	391,220 <u>3/</u>
Less deliveries to refiners	0	0	107,241	0	0)	
c. Receipts of raws by refiners	0	0	0	808,112 <u>4/</u>	0)	- 192,085 <u>5/</u>
Less raws melted	0	0	0	1,000,197	0)	
d. Refined from raws melted	0	0	0	0	991,303	991,303
e. Adjustments	+ 475	- 127	+ 1,239	+ 1,554	- 896	+ 2,245
f. Sub-total	338,860	24,197	53,978	- 190,435	990,407	1,217,007
3. <u>Net total supply</u>	1,706,794	51,939	64,759	407,782	1,242,996	3,474,270
DISPOSITION						
4. <u>Distribution for</u>						
a. Quota purposes	340,165	24,166	5,230 *	1,990	963,511	1,335,062
b. Export	0	84	0	0	5,978	6,062
c. Livestock feed	0	5,636	0	0	425	6,061
d. Sub-total	340,165	29,886	5,230	1,990	969,914	1,347,185
5. <u>Inventory February 28, 1963</u>	1,366,629	22,053	59,529	405,792 <u>6/</u>	273,082 <u>6/</u>	2,127,085
6. <u>Total distribution and inventory</u>	1,706,794	51,939	64,759	407,782	1,242,996	3,474,270

1/ Establishments that acquire no raw sugar from others for refining. Processor-refiners are included with refiners.

2/ Includes Mainland cane sugar not charged to quota: Raws, 36,838; Refined, 16,241; Total, 53,079.

3/ Production less deliveries of raw sugar to refiners.

4/ Includes 105,155 received from mainland cane processors.

5/ Receipts of raw sugar by refiners less melt.

6/ Includes mainland cane sugar not charged to quota: Raws, 17,322; Refined, 14,571; Total 31,893.

* January deliveries reported as 9,468, revised to 2,346.

Table 4 . - Distribution of sugar by primary distributors, January-February 1963 and 1962

Item	1963	1962	Change 1962 to 1963
Short tons, raw value			
Continental United States			
Refiners' raw	1,990	170	+ 1,820
Refiners' refined	969,914	906,883	+ 63,031
Sub-total	971,904	907,053	+ 64,851
Beet processors' refined	340,165	271,487	+ 68,678
Importers' direct consumption	29,886	43,124	- 13,238
Mainland sugarcane processors'	5,230	6,675	- 1,445
Total	1,347,185	1,228,339	+ 118,846
For: Export	6,062	8,725	- 2,663
Livestock feed	6,061	5,939	+ 122
Continental consumption 1/	1,335,062	1,213,675	+ 121,387
Puerto Rico		12,629	
Hawaii		N. A.	

1/ Includes deliveries for United States Military forces at home and abroad.

Table 5 . - Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, February 28, 1963 and 1962

Item	1963	1962	Change 1962 to 1963
Short tons, raw value			
Refiners' raw	405,792	285,335	+ 120,457
Refiners' refined	273,082	302,475	- 29,393
Sub-total 1/	678,874	587,810	+ 91,064
Beet processors' refined	1,366,629	1,297,913	+ 68,716
Importers' direct consumption	22,053	49,554	- 27,501
Mainland sugarcane processors'	59,529	38,900	+ 20,629
Total	2,127,085	1,974,177	+ 152,908

1/ Included mainland cane sugar not charged to quota; 1963 - Raws, 17,322; Refined, 14,571; Total 31,893; 1962 - Raws, 52,350; Refined, 22,900; Total, 75,250.

Table 6 . - Distribution of sugar by primary distributors in the continental United States, March and January-March 1963 and 1962

Item	1963 1/		1962	
	March	January-March	March	January-March
Short tons, raw value				
Refiners	659,386	1,631,290	622,020	1,529,073
Beet Processors' refined	205,699	545,864	192,529	464,016
Importers' direct consumption	19,167	49,053	29,248	72,372
Mainland sugarcane processors'	15,000 2/	20,230	4,523	11,198
Total	899,252	2,246,437	848,320	2,076,659
For: Export	N. A.	6,062	2,794	11,519
Livestock feed	N. A.	6,061	4,790	10,729
Continental consumption 3/	899,252	2,234,314	840,736	2,054,411

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimated. 3/ Includes deliveries for U. S. military forces at home and abroad.

Table 7 . - Stocks of sugar held by primary distributors in the continental United States, March 30, 1963 and March 31, 1962

Item	1963 1/	1962	Change 1962 to 1963
Short tons, raw value			
Refiners' raw	325,367	277,519	+ 47,848
Refiners' refined	223,688	243,837	- 20,149
Sub-total	549,055	521,356	+ 27,699
Beet processors' refined	1,189,815	1,118,932	+ 70,883
Importers' direct consumption	26,834	49,528	- 22,694
Mainland sugarcane processors'	50,000 2/	44,935	+ 5,065
Total	1,815,704	1,734,751	+ 80,953

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimated.

Table 8. - Mainland sugar: Production and quota charges January-February 1963 and 1962

Item	1963	1962	Change 1962 to 1963
Short tons, raw value			
<u>Production</u>			
Mainland cane	160,737	115,546	+ 45,191
Domestic beet	338,860	301,369	+ 37,491
Total	499,597	416,915	+ 82,682
<u>Quota charges</u>			
Mainland cane:			
Louisiana sugarcane processors			
For further processing	0	24,191	- 24,191
For direct-consumption	1,195	3,133	- 1,938
Louisiana processor-refiners	20,704	26,066	- 5,362
Florida sugarcane processors	111,256	39,078	+ 72,178
Sub-total	133,155	92,468	+ 40,687
Beet processors	340,165	271,487	+ 68,678
Total	473,320	363,955	+ 109,365

Table 9. - Sugar receipts of refiners and importers by source of supply 1/ January-February 1963 and 1962

Source of Supply	Raw sugar		Direct-consumption		Total	
	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962
Short tons, raw value						
<u>Offshore</u>						
<u>Foreign</u>						
Cuba	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	64,805	101,818	0	2,675	64,805	104,493
Mexico	29,851	120,042	0	79	29,851	120,121
Peru	85,111	89,894	0	5,133	85,111	95,027
Philippines	100,731	78,723	2,673	0	103,404	78,723
Other countries	255,148	35,074	16,129	4,273	271,277	39,347
Sub total	535,646	425,551	18,802	12,160	554,448	437,711
<u>Domestic</u>						
Hawaii	120,643	96,729	0 2/	0 2/	120,643	96,729
Puerto Rico	45,230	45,915	5,522	18,569	50,752	64,484
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-total	165,873	142,644	5,522	18,569	171,395	161,213
Total offshore	701,519	568,195	24,324	30,729	725,843	598,924
Mainland cane area	105,155	97,502	0 3/	0 3/	105,155	97,502
Acquired for reprocessing and samples	1,438	3,244	0	0	1,438	3,244
Grand total	808,112	668,941	24,324	30,729	832,436	699,670

1/ Includes sugar as detailed in Table 10. 2/ Refined sugar received by refiner. 3/ Refined sugar produced direct from cane by processor-refiner.

Table 10. - Receipts of quota-exempt and over-quota sugar included in Table 9.

Purpose	Refiners		Importers		Total	
	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962
Short tons, raw value						
For: Export	10,961	25,430	377	1,549	11,338	26,979
Livestock feed	0	805	15,051	7,044	15,051	7,849
<u>Later release</u>						
Bonded	0	0	0	0	0	0
In customs custody	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	10,961	26,235	15,428	8,593	26,389	34,828

Table 11. - Sugar receipts of refiners and importers by source of supply -- Detail of other foreign countries, January-February 1963 and 1962

Countries	Raw Sugar		Direct-consumption sugar		Total	
	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962
	Short tons, raw value					
Argentina	7,461	0	0	0	7,461	0
Australia	38,981	0	0	0	38,981	0
Belgium	183	0	0	59	183	59
Brazil	128,447	11,718	0	0	128,447	11,718
British West Indies	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	0	0	10	278	10	278
China, Republic of	0	11,886	0	0	0	11,886
Colombia	0	0	0	10	0	10
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador	12,492	0	0	0	12,492	0
El Salvador	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fiji Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0
French West Indies	0	11,470	0	0	0	11,470
Germany, West	0	0	10	10	10	10
Guatemala	5,846	0	0	0	5,846	0
Haiti	5,816	0	0	0	5,816	0
Hong Kong	0	0	10	12	10	12
India	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ireland	0	0	0	10	0	10
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mauritius	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	294	0	294
Nicaragua	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	1,231	0	0	0	1,231	0
Paraguay	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reunion	10,966	0	0	0	10,966	0
South Africa	43,725	0	0	3,600	43,725	3,600
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	16,089	0	16,089	0
United Kingdom	0	0	10	0	10	0
Total	255,148	35,074	16,129	4,273	271,277	39,347

Table 12. - Status of 1963 quotas and charges as of March 31, 1963

Source of Supply	: Quotas and : Prorations	: Total Charges 1/	Balances	
			: Total	: Direct Consumption Limits
Domestic Beet sugar	2,698,590	545,864	2,152,726	-
Mainland Cane sugar	911,410	213,000	698,410	-
Hawaii	1,110,000	208,457 2/	901,543	33,490
Puerto Rico	920,000 3/	182,375 4/	737,625	125,624
Virgin Islands	15,000	0	15,000	-
Total domestic areas	5,655,000	1,149,696	4,505,304	159,114
Republic of the Philippines	1,157,914	428,781	729,133	48,021
<u>Details for quota prorated by countries</u>				
Argentina	20,000	9,206	10,794	-
Australia	40,378	10,738	29,640	-
Belgium	182	181	1	1
Brazil	182,416	0	182,416	-
British Honduras	10,023	0	10,023	-
British West Indies	91,351	59,036	32,315	-
China, Republic of	35,510	35,510	0	-
Colombia	30,355	0	30,355	-
Costa Rica	25,200	11,100	14,100	-
Dominican Republic	322,152	83,227	238,925	-
Ecuador	25,200	277	24,923	-
El Salvador	10,309	10,309	0	-
Fiji Islands	10,023	0	10,023	-
French West Indies	30,355	14,700	15,655	-
Guatemala	20,332	20,332	0	-
Haiti	20,332	15,274	5,058	-
India	20,332	20,332	0	-
Ireland	10,000	4,990	5,010	5,010
Mexico	192,152	190,851	1,301	-
Nicaragua	25,200	6,871	18,329	-
Panama	15,177	11,491	3,686	-
Paraguay	10,023	0	10,023	-
Peru	192,152	51,522	140,630	-
South Africa	20,332	0	20,332	-
Western Hemisphere Deficit	123,259	110,716	12,543	-
Global Quota: Authorized for Purchase	1,300,000	1,300,000	0	-
For later Authorizations	204,341	-	204,341	-
Withheld from net-importing countries	-	-	-	-
Total foreign countries (excluding Philippines)	2,987,086	1,966,663	1,020,423	5,011
GRAND TOTAL	9,800,000	3,545,140	6,254,860	212,146

1/ Domestic Beet and Mainland Cane sugar marketings partly estimated; all other sugar entered, authorized for entry or set aside as of March 31, 1963.

2/ Includes 26 tons raw sugar for direct consumption.

3/ Despite deficits declared, the quota of 1,140,000 tons remains available.

4/ In addition, 173 tons of raw sugar were brought in for subsequent return to Puerto Rico.

Table 13. - Foreign countries charges (excluding Philippines) January 1, 1963 - March 31, 1963
(Detail for Table 12)

Source of Supply	Basic	Global	Western Hemisphere Deficits	Total
Argentina	9,206	42,437	0	51,643
Australia	10,738	140,764	0	151,502
Belgium	181	7,614	0	7,795
Brazil	0	282,679	0	282,679
British Honduras	0	0	0	0
British West Indies	59,036	0	25,732	84,768
China, Republic of	35,510	31,500	0	67,010
Colombia	0	46,144	0	46,144
Costa Rica	11,100	10,100	0	21,200
Dominican Republic	83,227	175,460	0	258,687
Ecuador	277	28,540	0	28,817
El Salvador	10,309	6,500	1,989	18,798
Fiji Islands	0	12,230	0	12,230
France	0	24,438	0	24,438
French West Indies	14,700	65,849	0	80,549
Guatemala	20,332	12,780	82	33,194
Haiti	15,274	5,816	7,267	28,357
India	20,332	90,000	0	110,332
Ireland	4,990	0	0	4,990
Mauritius	0	28,400	0	28,400
Mexico	190,851	0	75,646	266,497
Nicaragua	6,871	15,300	0	22,171
Panama	11,491	0	0	11,491
Paraguay	0	0	0	0
Peru	51,522	184,193	0	235,715
Reunion	0	10,500	0	10,500
South Africa	0	66,757	0	66,757
Southern Rhodesia	0	10,878	0	10,878
Turkey	0	1,121	0	1,121
TOTAL	555,947	1,300,000	110,716	1,966,663

In addition to quantities shown, there is in Custom's custody Hong Kong: 1 ton;
United Kingdom: 1 ton.

Table 14. - Quota-exempt sugar^{1/} entered under Sections 211 (a) and 212 (4) as of March 31, 1963

Country	Reexport	For Feed	Total
Paraguay	0	2,359	2,359
Reunion	10,967	0	10,967
Turkey	1,179	13,741	14,920
TOTAL	12,146	16,100	28,246

^{1/} In addition a total of 230 tons were entered under provisions of Section 212;
first 10 tons 202 tons; liquid sugar in small containers, 28 tons.

Table 15. - Status of 1963 quotas and charges as of April 12, 1963

Source of Supply	Quotas and Prorations	Total Charges ^{1/}	Balances	
			Total	Direct- Consumption Limits
Domestic Beet sugar	2,698,590	630,864	2,067,726	-
Mainland Cane sugar	911,410	243,000	668,410	-
Hawaii	1,110,000	231,657 ^{2/}	878,343	33,490
Puerto Rico	920,000 ^{3/}	267,123 ^{4/}	652,877	117,949
Virgin Islands	15,000	0	15,000	-
Total domestic areas	5,655,000	1,372,644	4,282,356	151,439
Republic of the Philippines	1,157,914	447,379	710,535	46,426
<u>Details for quota prorated by countries</u>				
Argentina	20,000	9,078	10,922	-
Australia	40,378	10,738	29,640	-
Belgium	182	181	1	1
Brazil	182,416	0	182,416	-
British Honduras	10,023	0	10,023	-
British West Indies	91,351	59,036	32,315	-
China, Republic of	35,510	35,288	222	-
Colombia	30,355	0	30,355	-
Costa Rica	25,200	11,100	14,100	-
Dominican Republic	322,152	83,227	238,925	-
Ecuador	25,200	277	24,923	-
El Salvador	10,309	10,309	0	-
Fiji Islands	10,023	0	10,023	-
French West Indies	30,355	14,700	15,655	-
Guatemala	20,332	20,332	0	-
Haiti	20,332	15,274	5,058	-
India	20,332	20,332	0	-
Ireland	10,000	4,982	5,018	5,018
Mexico	192,152	190,801	1,351	-
Nicaragua	25,200	7,102	18,098	-
Panama	15,177	11,502	3,675	0
Paraguay	10,023	0	10,023	-
Peru	192,152	49,734	142,418	-
South Africa	20,332	0	20,332	-
Western Hemisphere Deficit	123,259	123,259	0	-
Global Quota: Authorized for purchase	1,504,341	1,372,640	131,701	-
For later authorization	-	-	-	-
Withheld from net-importing countries	-	-	-	-
Total foreign countries (excluding Philippines)	2,987,086	2,049,892	937,194	5,019
GRAND TOTAL	9,800,000	3,869,915	5,930,085	202,884

^{1/} Domestic beet and Mainland cane sugar marketings partly estimated; all other sugar entered, authorized for entry or set aside as of April 12, 1963.

^{2/} Includes 26 tons raw sugar for direct consumption.

^{3/} Despite deficits declared, the quota of 1,140,000 tons remains available.

^{4/} In addition, 174 tons of raw sugar were brought in for subsequent return to Puerto Rico.

Table 16 . - Foreign countries charges (excluding Philippines) January 1, 1963 - April 12, 1963
(Detail for Table 15 .)

Source of Supply	Basic	Global	Western Hemisphere Deficits	Total
Argentina	9,078	42,437	0	51,515
Australia	10,738	174,896	0	185,634
Belgium	181	7,614	0	7,795
Brazil	0	280,753	0	280,753
British Honduras	0	0	0	0
British West Indies	59,036	0	26,268	85,304
China, Republic of	35,288	31,500	0	66,788
Colombia	0	45,796	0	45,796
Costa Rica	11,100	10,100	0	21,200
Dominican Republic	83,227	175,108	10,816	269,151
Ecuador	277	28,352		28,629
El Salvador	10,309	6,733	1,989	19,031
Fiji Islands	0	24,460	0	24,460
France	0	24,438	0	24,438
French West Indies	14,700	65,849	0	80,549
Guatemala	20,332	12,780	36	33,148
Haiti	15,274	11,584	7,267	34,125
India	20,332	90,000	0	110,332
Ireland	4,982	0	0	4,982
Mauritius	0	28,400	0	28,400
Mexico	190,801	0	76,883	267,684
Nicaragua	7,102	15,246	0	22,348
Panama	11,502	0	0	11,502
Paraguay	0	0	0	0
Peru	49,734	184,513	0	234,247
Reunion	0	10,500	0	10,500
South Africa	0	83,700	0	83,700
Southern Rhodesia	0	11,455	0	11,455
Turkey	0	6,426	0	6,426
TOTAL	553,993	1,372,640	123,259	2,049,892

In addition to quantities shown, there is in Custom's custody Hong Kong one (1) ton;
United Kingdom two (2) tons.

Table 17 . - Quota-exempt sugar^{1/} entered under Sections 211 (a) and 212 (4) as of April 12, 1963

Country	For Reexport	For Feed	Total
Paraguay	0	4,718	4,718
Reunion	10,967	0	10,967
Turkey	1,179	12,960	14,139
TOTAL	12,146	17,678	29,824

^{1/} In addition, a total of 252 tons were entered under provisions of Section 212; first
10 tons, 222 tons; liquid sugar in small containers, 30 tons.

Table 18. - Primary distribution of sugar, continental United States, by States, February 1963

State and region	Cane sugar refiners	Beet sugar processors	Importers of direct- consumption sugar	Mainland cane sugar mills	Total
Hundredweights ^{1/}					
<u>New England</u>					
Connecticut	82,745		400		83,145
Maine	41,635				41,635
Massachusetts	362,942		200		363,142
New Hampshire	24,508				24,508
Rhode Island	31,939		2,400		34,339
Vermont	20,232				20,232
Sub-total	564,001		3,000		567,001
<u>Mid-Atlantic</u>					
New Jersey	520,864	2,400	17,574		540,838
New York	1,139,949	22,811	51,874		1,214,634
Pennsylvania	700,659	43,704	63,140		807,503
Sub-total	2,361,472	68,915	132,588		2,562,975
<u>North Central</u>					
Illinois	556,676	906,357		509	1,463,542
Indiana	197,727	120,347			318,074
Iowa	42,176	104,711	7	6,218	153,112
Kansas	21,789	61,655			83,444
Michigan	188,750	256,452			445,202
Minnesota	28,544	109,907			138,451
Missouri	166,922	132,527	650	500	300,599
Nebraska	17,264	103,643			120,907
North Dakota	20	22,073			22,093
Ohio	425,467	126,516			551,983
South Dakota	1,157	27,360			28,517
Wisconsin	91,332	167,886	1,000		260,218
Sub-total	1,737,824	2,139,434	1,657	7,227	3,886,142
<u>Southern</u>					
Alabama	165,757				165,757
Arkansas	61,446	7,029			68,475
Delaware	19,868			525	20,393
District of Columbia	25,279		1,630		26,909
Florida	237,112		30,523	- 100,124 ^{2/}	167,511
Georgia	369,643			1,243	370,886
Kentucky	139,953				139,953
Louisiana	176,245			3,273	179,518
Maryland	240,908		8,536		249,444
Mississippi	75,220		300	1,555	77,075
North Carolina	247,773		5,640		253,413
Oklahoma	73,438	21,016			94,454
South Carolina	86,443		50		86,493
Tennessee	175,835			450	176,285
Texas	452,052	131,460	21,140	1,280	605,932
Virginia	190,336		20,394		210,730
West Virginia	52,020	640			52,660
Sub-total	2,789,328	160,145	88,213	- 91,798 ^{2/}	2,945,888
<u>Western</u>					
Alaska	3,308	627			3,935
Arizona	22,422	19,842			42,264
California	332,329	438,911	30,000		801,240
Colorado	6,498	81,587			88,085
Idaho	3,373	19,714			23,087
Montana	2,337	18,312			20,649
Nevada	3,677	3,793			7,470
New Mexico	5,566	14,067			19,633
Oregon	30,795	55,888			86,683
Utah	3,801	40,913			44,714
Washington	34,867	99,166			134,033
Wyoming	385	5,336			5,721
Sub-total	449,358	798,156	30,000		1,277,514
Grand total	7,901,983	3,166,550	255,458	- 84,571 ^{2/}	11,239,520

^{1/} Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis. ^{2/} January deliveries to Florida published as 170,381, revised to 37,256. February deliveries to Florida 33,001. Net reduction 100,124.

Table 19. - Primary distribution of sugar, continental United States, by States, January-February 1963

State and region	Cane sugar refiners	Beet sugar processors	Importers of direct- consumption sugar	Mainland cane sugar mills	Total
Hundredweights ^{1/}					
New England					
Connecticut	201,048		400		201,448
Maine	91,083				91,083
Massachusetts	762,024		960		762,984
New Hampshire	46,789				46,789
Rhode Island	69,832		3,200		73,032
Vermont	44,984				44,984
Sub-total	1,215,760		4,560		1,220,320
Mid-Atlantic					
New Jersey	1,270,578	6,600	31,932		1,309,110
New York	2,517,962	62,513	90,190		2,670,665
Pennsylvania	1,671,749	133,189	117,688		1,922,626
Sub-total	5,460,289	202,302	239,810		5,902,401
North Central					
Illinois	1,182,376	1,633,575		1,017	2,816,968
Indiana	458,450	236,551			695,001
Iowa	84,880	215,908	7	6,218	307,013
Kansas	51,308	131,188		600	183,096
Michigan	429,431	581,520			1,010,951
Minnesota	81,482	230,965			312,447
Missouri	400,734	240,973	650	1,500	643,857
Nebraska	42,956	198,935			241,891
North Dakota	33	42,607			42,640
Ohio	908,007	230,390			1,138,397
South Dakota	4,915	56,044			60,959
Wisconsin	210,337	298,010	1,000		509,347
Sub-total	3,854,909	4,096,666	1,657	9,335	7,962,567
Southern					
Alabama	377,393				377,393
Arkansas	138,527	12,030		525	151,082
Delaware	43,397		446		43,843
District of Columbia	53,795		4,972		58,767
Florida	418,728		56,516	70,257	545,501
Georgia	810,748		700	5,180	816,628
Kentucky	330,799				330,799
Louisiana	489,155			6,416	495,571
Maryland	528,119		21,864		549,983
Mississippi	208,817		300	3,697	212,814
North Carolina	562,666		14,395	220	577,281
Oklahoma	190,227	34,009			224,236
South Carolina	231,494		570		232,064
Tennessee	493,820			1,251	495,071
Texas	1,055,749	225,514	23,747	1,280	1,306,290
Virginia	378,215	14,840	49,951		443,006
West Virginia	109,566	1,280	250		111,096
Sub-total	6,421,215	287,673	173,711	88,826	6,971,425
Western					
Alaska	5,198	968			6,166
Arizona	73,441	35,635			109,076
California	906,752	1,018,283	30,000		1,955,035
Colorado	13,584	180,479			194,063
Idaho	7,593	37,436			45,029
Montana	5,959	46,338			52,297
Nevada	10,256	7,587			17,843
New Mexico	14,820	28,309			43,129
Oregon	74,777	112,973			187,750
Utah	12,754	86,664			99,418
Washington	85,320	203,914			289,234
Wyoming	929	11,706			12,635
Sub-total	1,211,383	1,770,292	30,000		3,011,675
Grand total	18,163,556	6,356,933	449,738	98,161	25,068,388

^{1/} Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

Table 20. - Primary distribution of sugar, continental United States, by states, January-February 1963 and 1962

State and Region	Cane sugar refiners		Beet processors		Total all Primary Distributors ^{1/}	
	1963	1962	1963	1962	1963	1962
Thousands of hundredweights ^{2/}						
<u>New England</u>						
Connecticut	201	182	*		201	183
Maine	91	86			91	87
Massachusetts	762	721			763	731
New Hampshire	47	51			47	51
Rhode Island	70	66			73	70
Vermont	45	25			45	43
Sub-total	1,216	1,131			1,220	1,165
<u>Mid-Atlantic</u>						
New Jersey	1,270	1,129	7		1,309	1,216
New York	2,518	2,332	62	65	2,671	2,466
Pennsylvania	1,672	1,614	133	6	1,922	1,765
Sub-total	5,460	5,075	202	71	5,902	5,467
<u>North Central</u>						
Illinois	1,182	1,154	1,634	1,352	2,817	2,514
Indiana	458	404	237	161	695	566
Iowa	85	67	216	184	307	256
Kansas	51	57	131	107	183	165
Michigan	430	410	581	382	1,011	797
Minnesota	82	54	231	186	313	241
Missouri	401	325	241	252	644	582
Nebraska	43	31	199	156	242	189
North Dakota	*	*	43	34	43	34
Ohio	908	904	230	178	1,138	1,082
South Dakota	5	3	56	54	61	57
Wisconsin	210	140	298	249	509	394
Sub-total	3,855	3,549	4,097	3,295	7,963	6,877
<u>Southern</u>						
Alabama	377	355			377	369
Arkansas	138	148	12	2	151	150
Delaware	43	40			44	42
District of Columbia	54	51			59	59
Florida	419	391			545	585
Georgia	811	785			817	797
Kentucky	331	322			331	325
Louisiana	489	519			496	543
Maryland	528	464			550	519
Mississippi	209	224			213	227
North Carolina	563	513			577	541
Oklahoma	190	169	34	33	224	202
South Carolina	231	237			232	247
Tennessee	494	423			495	424
Texas	1,056	985	226	184	1,306	1,172
Virginia	378	272	15	2	443	339
West Virginia	110	98	1	5	111	106
Sub-total	6,421	5,996	288	226	6,971	6,647
<u>Western</u>						
Alaska	5	5	1	2	6	7
Arizona	73	63	36	36	109	99
California	907	849	1,018	804	1,955	1,654
Colorado	14	11	180	136	194	147
Idaho	8	8	37	39	45	47
Montana	6	5	46	39	52	44
Nevada	10	11	8	8	18	19
New Mexico	15	15	28	26	43	41
Oregon	75	74	113	101	188	175
Utah	13	12	87	79	100	91
Washington	85	91	204	181	289	272
Wyoming	1	1	12	11	13	12
Sub-total	1,212	1,145	1,770	1,462	3,012	2,608
Grand total	18,164	16,896	6,357	5,054	25,068	22,764

^{1/} Includes deliveries by importers of direct-consumption sugar and mainland cane sugar mills.^{2/} Reported as produced or imported and delivered except liquid sugar which is on a sugar solids content basis.

* Less than 500 hundredweights.

Table 21. - Sugar prices

Year and month	: Raw cane sugar - spot price:			: Refined beet sugar - quoted		
	: Domestic :			: wholesale (gross) ^{4/} :		
	: Sugar at N.Y.:	"World"	Quota ^{3/}	:	Chicago	Pacific
	: duty paid ^{1/} :	Sugar ^{2/} :	and discounts	: Eastern	West	Coast
Cents per pound						
1958-62 Monthly Average	6.31	3.10	+2.31	8.71	8.73	9.02
1961 Monthly Average	6.30	2.91	+2.45	8.36	8.59	8.84
1962 Monthly Average	6.45	2.98	+2.58	9.07	8.95	9.07
1962						
April	6.43	2.69	+2.86	9.02	8.96	9.00
May	6.43	2.60	+2.95	9.05	9.00	9.03
June	6.45	2.63	+2.94	9.10	9.00	9.20
July	6.39	2.92	+2.59	9.15	9.00	9.20
August	6.54	3.24	+2.42	9.15	9.00	9.20
September	6.43	3.18	+2.37	9.15	9.00	9.20
October	6.52	3.28	+2.35	9.15	9.00	9.20
November	6.44	3.65	+1.90	9.15	9.00	9.20
December	6.54	4.29	+1.36	9.12	9.02	9.22
1963						
January	6.70	5.41	+0.40	9.03	9.28	9.40
February	6.80	6.06	-0.15	9.25	9.20	9.40
March	7.04	6.62	-0.47	9.30	9.20	9.51
Last 12-Month Average	6.56	3.88	+1.79	9.14	9.06	9.23
Year and month	: Refined Cane Sugar - Quoted Wholesale (Gross) ^{4/} :					: Refined
	: North : South : Gulf : Chicago : Pacific :					: Retail
	: East :	East :	:	West :	Coast :	: U. S.
	Cents per pound					: Average
1958-62 Monthly Average	9.41	9.23	9.20	8.93	9.04	11.56
1961 Monthly Average	9.40	9.25	9.23	8.76	8.84	11.77
1962 Monthly Average	9.60	9.17	9.03	9.15	9.07	11.70
1962						
April	9.60	9.20	9.10	9.16	9.00	11.64
May	9.60	9.20	9.10	9.20	9.03	11.64
June	9.60	9.20	9.10	9.20	9.20	11.68
July	9.60	9.20	9.10	9.20	9.20	11.72
August	9.62	9.12	8.94	9.20	9.20	11.72
September	9.70	9.20	9.00	9.20	9.20	11.76
October	9.70	9.20	9.00	9.20	9.20	11.76
November	9.70	9.20	9.00	9.20	9.20	11.78
December	9.72	9.22	9.12	9.22	9.22	11.76
1963						
January	9.99	9.48	9.29	9.28	9.40	11.76
February	10.05	9.55	9.35	9.40	9.40	11.88
March	10.16	9.66	9.46	9.40	9.51	
Last 12-Month Average	9.75	9.29	9.13	9.24	9.23	11.74 ^{5/}

^{1/} Spot price during 1928-60 were for sugar in bags under Contract No. 6 plus .50 cents per pound duty (Cuban). Beginning with 1961, spot prices are for bulk sugar under Contract No. 7, the terms of which are duty paid or duty free.

^{2/} Spot prices during 1958-60 based on No. 4 Contract which was for bagged sugar F.A.S. Cuba. Beginning with 1961 spot prices are those under No. 8 Contract which is also for bagged sugar but F.O.B. and stowed at Greater Caribbean ports (including Brazil).

^{3/} For 1958-60 these amounts are the difference between the spot prices of the No. 6 "Domestic" Contract rolled back to Cuba (minus freight and insurance) and the spot prices of the No. 4 "World" Contract. Beginning with 1961 the No. 7 "Domestic Bulk" Contract has been adjusted by deducting duty (.625¢) computed freight from Greater Caribbean ports (including Brazil), insurance and unloading charges, and adding the bag allowance (currently .055¢) before calculating the differential from No. 8 "World" Contract spot prices.

^{4/} These are basis prices in 100 pound paper bags, NOT delivered prices. To obtain delivered prices add "Freight Prepay" and deduct discounts and allowances. For illustration see Sugar Reports 81, January 1959, pages 5 to 9.

^{5/} 11-Month Average.

Table 22.- Refined sugar production and month-end stocks

Year and month	Production		Month-end Stocks ^{1/}	
	Cane sugar	Beet	Cane sugar	Beet
	refiners	Processors	refiners	Processors
	1,000 short tons, raw value			
1958-62 monthly average	546	197	291	874
1961 monthly average	553	198	292	932
1962 monthly average	587	210	267	863
<u>1962</u>				
April	511	75	267	1,006
May	616	47	280	863
June	692	47	276	687
July	656	47	284	521
August	720	71	238	321
September	591	122	255	186
October	588	584	236	571
November	591	656	264	1,043
December	551	551	253	1,368
<u>1963</u>				
January	519	264	225	1,461
February	472	74	273	1,367
March ^{2/}	615	29	224	1,190
Last 12-month average	594	214	256	882

^{1/} Includes over-quota and quota exempt sugar.^{2/} Preliminary.

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